

National Security Information

Unauthorized Disclosure Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Copyright

Contains copyrighted material which cannot be reproduced or disseminated without permission.

Dissemination Control	NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
Abbreviations ORCON (oc)		Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator
	REL	This information has been authorized for release to

Terrorism Review

	Page
Articles	1
	5

-Segret	
\	

	9
	13
-	
	14
	17
	15
	16
The Terrorism Diary for August and September	17
	, pa-
Chronology of International Terrorism	19
Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—June 1997	23
This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist	
Center. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed	to
Total Total and American and the control and t	
	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—June 1997 This review is published monthly by the DCI Counterterrorist



3

Reverse Blank

se

	•

Secket

<u> </u>	

Secret

	-

Sedret

Highlights			
;·			

		1
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		1
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		ı
		1
		1
		1
		ш

The Terrorism Diary for August and September

Below is a compendium of August and September dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

2 August 1990

Iraq/Kuwait. Iraq invades Kuwait.

6 August 1825 Bolivia. Independence Day.

6 August 1966 United Arab Emirates. Accession Day of Shaykh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayhan,

Emir of Abu Dhabi.

11 August 1952 Jordan. Accession Day for King Hussein.

12 August 1689 Northern Ireland. Protestant commemorative marches mark day apprentice boys

locked gates of Derry against James II's forces.

13 August 1984 Morocco/Libya. Union established.

14 August 1947 Pakistan. Independence Day.

15 August 1947 India. Independence Day.

15 August 1964 Colombia. Pro-Castro guerrilla movement the National Liberation Army (ELN)

begins armed struggle.

15 August 1971 Bahrain. Independence Day.

20 August 1953 Morocco. King's and People's Revolution.

31 August 1978 Libya/Shia World. Lebanese Shia cleric Imam Musa Sadr disappears in Libya.

West Germany, Europe. Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland). 1 September 1939

1 September 1969 Libya. Coup overthrows monarchy.

September 1970 Palestinians. During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian

guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the

1972 Olympics.

3 September 1971 Qatar. Independence Day.

3 September 1982 Peru. Death of Sendero Luminoso (SL) leader Edith Lagos.



4 September 1980	Iran, Iraq. Date Iraq charges Iran started war.
8 September 1982	India. Death of Shaykh Mohammad Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir."
10 September 1922	Turkey. Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
14 September 1982	Lebanon. Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
15 September 1982	Lebanon. Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
17 September 1978	United States, Israel, Egypt. Signing of Camp David accords.
17 September 1982	Lebanon. Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
21 September 1989	Saudi Arabia. Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for hajj bombings that sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks.
23 September 1932	Saudi Arabia. Unification of the kingdom.
23 September 1964	Saudi Arabia. National Day.
25 September 1984	Egypt, Jordan. Resumption of diplomatic relations.
27 September	Spain. Basque National Party Day.
28 September 1970	Egypt. Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.



Chronology of International Terrorism	
The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.	

Eurasia	
May	Albania: An explosive device detonated outside a perimeter wall of the Tirana
	office of the US-based Soros Foundation, causing minor damage but no injuries.
	No one claimed responsibility.
9 May	Ukraine: Unknown assailants hurled Molotov cocktails at a Russian cultural
	center in Lvov, causing minor damage. Ukrainian nationalists are suspected
Europe	
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
25 May	Ireland: Police defused an explosive device that was found in a street in
	Dundalk. The Loyalist Volunteer Force claimed responsibility for warning calls to
	local media outlets.
	The state of the s
9 May	France: A bomb detonated outside a McDonald's restaurant in Saint-Jean-de-
	Luz, causing major damage but no injuries. The Basque separatist group
	Iparretarrak claimed responsibility.
atin America	
	V I D I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
16 May	Venezuela: Four armed men kidnapped a Venezuelan politician in Urena
	municipality. The victim was forced into a vehicle and taken to Colombian terri-
	tory where he attempted to escape but was shot and killed by his captors. National
	Liberation Army (ELN) and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
	guerrillas both operate in the area where the politician was abducted.



Middle East	
4 May	Israel: Unidentified assailants threw a Molotov cocktail into the yard of the Turkish Consulate in Jerusalem, damaging the consul's automobile but causing no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack suspect Armenians enraged by recent Turkish statements disclaiming responsibility for the massacre of Armenians on 24 April 1915.



Šeczet

	Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—June 1997
	This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.
Asia	
India	On 8 June in Guwahati, Assam, a remote-controlled device exploded seconds after the Chief Minister of Assam's motorcade passed by. No one claimed responsibility, but the <i>United Liberation Front of Assam</i> and the <i>Bodo Security Force</i> have conducted similar attacks in the region
	Suspected Kashmiri militants bombed a freight train on 10 June in Jammu, injuring two persons, destroying one freight car and derailing nine others, and damaging 12 feet of track. No one claimed responsibility for the bombing.
Sri Lanka	On 16 June in Vavuniya, a bomb attached to a bicycle exploded in a crowded market place, killing at least two persons and injuring some 25 others. No one claimed responsibility. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is suspected
Japan	The Chukaku-Ha claimed responsibility for two explosions at the home of a transport ministry official in Kawasaki on 17 June, which caused damage but no injuries.
Eurasia	
Albania	An unknown assailant threw a hand grenade at Albanian President Sali Berisha during his speech at a campaign rally on 4 June in the village of Shkallnuer. The device failed to detonate and bodyguards subdued the attacker. No group claimed responsibility for the attack
Europe	
Spain	Three gunmen shot and wounded an insurance company worker on 10 June in Bilbao. The attackers fled the scene and blew up their getaway vehicle on a busy street, causing damage but no injuries. The <i>Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)</i>
	organization claimed responsibility for the attack, adding that the victim was not the intended target and had been shot by mistake.
	Authorities disarmed an explosive device found next to six Molotov cocktails left on the ground floor of a Durango office building on 14 June. The ETA claimed responsibility.
Turkey	On 3 June militants opened fire on villagers cleaning out a water pipe in the village of Dikbogaz in Siirt, killing four of them and a village guard and wounding three others. The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) is suspected.

	A train traveling from Elazig to Tatuan ran over a mine near the Palug district on 15 June. The train derailed and militants opened fire on it, killing two security force members and injuring six others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.
Inited Kingdom	Irish Republican Army (IRA) gunmen shot and killed two policemen in Lurgan, Northern Ireland, on 16 June. On 18 June suspected Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) militants set fire to a prison guard's home in Belfast, injuring four persons and causing extensive damage. A short time later assailants attacked another prison worker's home in Clonduff,
	injuring the worker and his wife and causing major damage. The previous day prison authorities had canceled visitation rights of some <i>UVF</i> prisoners for refusing to cooperate during a search of their cells.
	On 21 June in Belfast, an explosive device detonated underneath a car driven by an Irish Republican Socialist party member, injuring him, a passenger, and a pedestrian. Loyalist extremists seeking revenge for the previous week's killing of two policemen by <i>IRA</i> gunmen are suspected.
Latin America	
Colombia	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas kidnapped the mayor of Buritica, an alderman, and another citizen at a roadblock in Caicedo municipality on 2 June. The guerrillas released the alderman and the citizen on 4 June and the mayor on 6 June, with the message that they will prevent the coming elections and will consider anyone who acts against their views as legitimate military targets.
	On 12 June in Bello, FARC guerrillas killed a man who had recently arrived from the violence-torn area of Uraba. The rebels left a hand-painted sign on their victim that read: "We get here too, Fifth Front of the FARC."
	National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas kidnapped the mayor of Yali at his ranch on 14 June. As of mid-July, the rebels were still holding the mayor.
	On 22 June in Vegachi municipality, <i>ELN</i> guerrillas kidnapped three government officials and two mayoral candidates. The guerrillas have announced they will stage an armed opposition to the municipal elections scheduled for 26 October, and they warned that they will not allow politicians to enter zones under their control.

On 18 June an armed group in the Mitidja area slit the throats of 24 members of a
family and set their homes on fire. The GIA is suspected.
A bomb exploded in an Algiers movie theater on 19 June, killing two persons and injuring 20 others. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but the GIA may be responsible.
Two bombs exploded on a train in the Algiers suburb of El Harrach on 25 June, injuring 40 passengers. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

